### DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.

# ODDITIES OF LIFE IN LIMA. A Brass-Mounted Army-Female Soldiers and Their Children-Some Details of South American Etiquette.

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numerous as flies in mid-summer, averaging about one brass-mounted warrior to every ten "common" ones. While the rank and file of the Peruvian army is almost exclusively made up of Indians and negroes, the line and staff represent some of the best families in the republic. All the officers are sons of the aristocracy, who have been educated to their vocation in the various military schools. They wear extremely gaudy uniforms, with plenty of scarlet cloth, gold lace and brass buttons, and are never seen in anything but full and are never seen in anything but full military dress off duty or on. A Span-lard, whatever his station in life, is proud to wear a sword; but nothing can induce him to carry a mosket. This prejudice of caste was strongly exem-plified a few years ago, in the defense of Lima aginst the Chilian army, when doctors, lawyers, merchants, priests-everybody, regardless of calling or con-dition, rushed into the ranks, much ar did citizens of the United States in 60s, but not a mother's son of them could

did citizens of the United States in 60s, but not a mother's son of them could be coaxed or compelled to put on uni-form. They were giad to fight in de-fense of their homes and country, but refused to be degraded by wearing the toggery of common soldiers. The indians constitute the infantry, and being accustomed from childhood to travel on foot in the mountainous interior, they have acquired wonderful rapidity and endurance on the march. With each company of soldiers there goes a squad of women, who are called rabonas—a dozen of them to every twenty or thirty men. These female volunteers serve without pay, but are given rations and free transportation: for the government not only tolerates but encourages their presence, as it but encourages their presence, as it serves to make the men more contented. Serves to make the men more contented. They are really of much service—on the march, in camp, and in battle. They share the same fatigues and exposures as do their lords and masters, besides doing most of the foraging for the masses to which they belong, not to mention the cooking, washing and other necessary work. They are al-ways with the men, are officially enum-erated in the rosters of troops, as also in the reports of casualties—so many men and so many rabonas killed and wounded—for they share the soldiers' death as uncomplainingly as they do his privations. In battle they nurse the privations. In battle they nurse the wounded, carry water and ammunition, rob the dead, and perform any other useful services that may be required. The custom of allowing rabonas to go with the army grew out of the habit the Incas had of taking their wives to war; but as time went on the marital ties among this class became lessened by common consent. The rabonas of today are not much like Mama Gella, their ancestress, who instructed the In-dian women of olden times in the arts of spinning, weaving, sewing, and the care of children; for these are about the most miserable and degraded speci-mens one can find—hardly a degree above the dogs with which they sleep. Among them the ceremony of maritage is almost unknown; but they have vir-tues, nevertheless, not least being cheerfulness under difficulties, and faithfulness under difficulties, and faithfulness under difficulties, and faithfulness. There is hardly a company without a score of young-sters following at the heels of its ra-bonas. The children of the regiment have the hardest time, being homeless from birth as well as nameless, gener-ally without rest or shelter, and often privations. In battle they nurse the wounded, carry water and ammunition,

Special Correspondence. Lima, Peru, April 3.—In these parts galty begizzened military men are as forming other less pleasing materna duties. The children of the market, begotten, born and reared on the spot, be gin to tumble and sprawl about in a gin to tumble and sprawl about in a very promiseacus manner as soon as they have gained sufficient strength, and in due course of time, take to the vocation of their parents, as naturally as ducks to water. Many of these mar-ket-people, spend their lives on the spot and know no other home-eating and sleeping on the ground. Peruvian cookery is an incongruous mixture of foreign and native styles, the latter predominating at private meals, the former at all ceremonicus repasts. A dimer table custom, which was once common and is not yet entire-ly done away with, even in proud Lima, is called the bocadita, and is a rather comical if not always entirely accepta-

is called the bocadita, and is a rather comical if not always entirely accepta-ble demonstration of friendship, or something warmer. It consists in se-lecting a choice morsel from your own plate, and handing it on your fork to some lady present; who, in her turn, is privileged to not only pay back the de-licate compliment, but to infensify it by taking a tid-bit from her own plate, without the aid of her knife or fork. without the aid of her knife or fork, and presenting it to the gentleman who has made the challenge, he leaning over the table and receiving it in his mouth

from her fingers. It used to be customary in Peru, on all occasions of formality, for the host and hostess to eat by themselves, im-mediately before the banquet: and then mediately before the banquet, and then during the progress of the ceremonious repast to take nothing whatever, though sitting one at each end of the table, being supposed in that way to give their undivided attention to the

give their undivided attention to the guests. Mr. Knox, in his "Boy Travelers" makes Frank say in a letter to his mother: "We cannot say much for the cookery of Lima, if we are to judge by what we have seen. One article that may be called a national dish of Peru is known as puchero. I have obtained the receipe for you, and have obtained the receipe for you, and have it is. Have a kettle according to your pucharo: put into it a large piece of beef or mutton, some cabbage, sweet potatoes, sait pork, sausage, pigs feet, yucas, banan-as, quinces, Irish potatoes, paars, peas, beans and rice; with spices of all sorts, sait and plenty of red peppers. Add sufficient water, and stew the whole gently four or five hours; then serve on a deep platter. Puchero is patterned somewhat after the olla podrida of Spain, the chowder of New England, and the bouillabiasse of southern France, but contains more ingredients and more flavors than all of them put and more flavors than all of them put

together. "Another stew, simpler than pucksro, is called chupe, a favorite breakfast dish but not often served at dinner. The lower classes are fond of the hot-The lower classes are fond of the hot-test picantes, compounded of meat, fish, crabs, corn meal, potatoes, bananas and red peppers, mixed with the juice of bitter oranges and stewed in water. We have tasted this wonderful mixture, but could not manage a second spoon ful in consequence of the flery nature of the peppers. Fred says they use a pound of pepper to a pound of all the other ingredients, water included. Fol-lowing a torch-light procession would be preferable to a dinner of picantes." In the peoper parts of Lima there is a pleanteria every few yards and each establishment has its numerous patrons among workmen employed in the vicin-ity. FANNIE B. WARD.

Do You Enjoy What You Eat? If you don't your food does not do you

much good. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the remedy that every one should take when there is anything wrong with the stomach. There is no way to maintain the health and strength of mind and body except by nourishment. There is no way to nourish except through the stomach. The stomach must be kept healthy, pure and sweet or the strength will let down and disease wil set up. No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, sour risings, rifting, indigestion, bad dyspepsia and all stomach troubles are quickly cured by the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Sold by all druggists.



But it is not its outward fair seeming alone that has made it a household word for three generations. It owes its place in popular esteem as well to the guarantee of sterling quality and fine workmanship conveyed by the trademark. All OĴ6 responsible jewelers STERLING keep it

assistant attorney-general for the posi-office department, who was dismissed from office as a result of the rifling of the safe in his office. Although the opening of the safe was not done by Mr. Tyner personally, it is said that he was consided with the act in which a way connected with the act in such a way as to compel the laying of the case be-fore the grand jury for its action.

# BISHOP OF MANILA.

Rev. J. J. Harty, of Leo's Church, St. Louis, Appointed. Rome, June 8.—The vatican today offi-cially announced that the Rev. J. J. Harty, pastor of St. Leo's church, of St. Louis, has been appointed archbish-

op of Manila.

Gold for Europe.

New York, June 8.--Kidder, Peabody & Company of Boston announce a ship-ment of \$250,000 gold tomorrow to Ger-many through their local correspondents, Baring, Magoun & Company.

## U. P. Strikers Back at Work.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 8.—About 50 Un-ton Pacific striking machinists and boller-makers returned to work in the Cheyenne shops this morning. It is understood that the blacksmiths will resume work this week. The strike is practically ended here. week-here,

#### Paper Mill Employes Strike.

Paper Mill Employes Strike. Holyoke, Mass., June &—The employes in the finishing rooms in all the coarse paper mills here struck today because of dissatisfaction with the schedule present-ed by the American Writing Paper com-pany. The strike was inaugurated by the entire girls of the Nonotucket No. 1 divi-sion, About 800 are on strike. The cutter girls were granted an advance of 10 cents. They asked for 35 cents. There are about 4000 employees in all the mills. The strike affects the George R. Dicktn-son, Nonotucket, Albion, Wauregan, Crocker, George C. Gill and Mount Tom divisions of the American Writing Paper company and the Chemical Paper com-pany President Mackey of the Interna-tional Hrotherhood of Paper Makers, who is in Watertown, N. Y., has been tele-graphed for and he will come to Holyoke at once. It is feared the strike will spread. spread.

Negro Assaults White Woman. Marion Ind. June 8-In South Maria

**NEW EDUCATION FOR FARMERS** The facts and principles of science underile much that the tiller of the soil is called upon to consider. This enlargement of knowledge and methods will be available for use in proportion as it is complemented by an enlarged under-standing on the part of the farmer and horticulturist. The experiment station and the farmers' institute bureau are beneficent institutions, but they are of limited value to those members of our rural communities who have so little

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TEACH AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

IN RURAL SCHOOLS. We are told that there are no textbooks for use in teaching rural science and that these are essential. The answer to this is that when the commercial oppor-tunity for such books arrives of is even seen in the distance, they will be forth-coming. It is also asserted that the teachers of our country schools are not fitted to teach rural science. Many of them are not, perhaps, and they never will be until such teaching is required. I see no reason why a demand for such survice might not develop teachers for our high schools and academies at least, who would be competent to instruct in the simpler facts of science in their rela-tion to agriculture and the home. Such





\$200.000.00

bonas. The children of the regiment have the hardest time, being homeless from birth as well as nameless, gener-ally without rest or shelter, and often without food. When one of them dies on the march, the mother strips off the rags and throws the poor little body in-to the sand, or leaves it under a tree, glad to be relieved of the encum-brance. The Perdvian soldiers are all volunteers, because, as in most repub-lics, conscription is forbidden by law. But the way they "volunteer' is unique. When more addiers are needed men are sent out to capture Indians wherever they can at their homes, on the highway, or in the chichereas. These are locked up until there are enough to send to headquarters, and then they are taken before the proper recruiting officers and made to sign a statement to the ef-fect that they "volunteer" to serve the country as long as she may need them. Of course, they cannot read, and "sign" by making a cross; but thus the law's demand was satisfied. A dozen or more "volunteers" are then lashed together, each having his hands tied behind him, and they are driven to the garrison, like sheep to a slaughter house. Uniforms are put on them, muskets given them. and they are driven to the garrison, like sheep to a slaughter house. Uniforms are put on them, muskets given them, and they are jurned over to the tender mercles of a drill sargeant, who puts them through the simplest tactics, until they at least know how to carry a gun and to fire it. On this subject Mr. W. E. Curtis, the well known author, says: "I saw a drove of about 150 of these volunteers come into Lima one says: "I saw a drove of about 150 of these volunteers come into Lima one day, tied up like chickens or turkeys, in bunches of 10 in each, with an es-cort of 20 men, who themselves had probably gone through the same proc-ess of volunteering a year or so before, and seemed rather to enjoy the re-monstrances of the coarripts. Behind the column came 75 or more women, weeping and chattering, and most of them had children tugging at their skirts. The women could stay with their hsubands, if they liked, and be-come razonas, and probably most of them did." hem did." The Lima penitentiary, which by the

way, was built by a Philadelphia archi-tect, on the plan of the Philadelphia

way, was built by a Philadelphia archi-tect, on the plan of the Philadelphia House of Correction-contains an aver-age of 150 prisoners, who are serving out life sentences for murder. The liberal government long ago abolished capital punishment, but political offend-ers are still tried by military courts, and shot when adjudged guilty of con-spiracy or treason. Hanging "by the neck until dead" is a crime which was never perpetrated in Peru, even in the darkest days of Spanish cruelty. The prisoners are mostly engaged in mak-ing uniforms, shoes, and other equip-ments for the arm. The central market of Lima is as spacious and convenient as any in a northern city. The squares are very large and this market cover a whole one, including part of the oid convent of Concepcion, which was foreibly ap-propriated by the government and the nuns ejected in the year 1851, at the imminent risk of a revolution. The market house proper is built around a great open courtyer?, wh exterior shops and an i per ceri der, and i is traversed by well paved pathways tad-iating from a big fountate in the cen-ter. This arrangement forms a series of small courts, and each is approtating from a big foundation in the cen-ter. This arrangement forms a series of small courts, and each is appro-righted to especial products. The prin-cipal dealers bave stalls, but the mass of venders, who are to men of low at degree, squal all dhy upon the pave-ment at the edge of the galleries, or on the ground in the open spaces, with their fruits, or fish, or vegetables, or whatever it may be, heaped up in flat baskets, or on mats spread before them in small piles called "montones." Each monton has a fixed price, which rever varies whatever the fluc-uations of the market: but the rise and fall of the commod-ity is marked by the size of the monton, a little more or uss, as the case may be, for the same amount of money. As do their conGROFF BROTHERS INDICTED.

In Connection with Alleged Offering Of Bribes to A. W. Machen.

Washington, June 8.-The federal grand jury has found true bills against the Groff brothers in connection with the alleged offering of bribes to A. W. Machen, former superintendent of free delivery of the postoffice department. This action was taken, it is learned, on the same day that Mr. Machen was in-dicted. The delay in presenting the indictments has been due to the fact that they could not be prepared for presentation before today. The Groff brothers will be tried under

presentation before today. The Groff brothers will be tried under section 5451 of the revised statutes, which makes it an offense to promise money to any government officer with a view to influencing his action or de-cision on any question or matter which may be pending before him. By bringing in the indictments today the hearing before the United States commissioner, which was set for to-morrow, will be abandoned. The grand jury will at once take up

this morning a negro supposed to be Toby Jones, assaulted and seriously injured Mrs. Mary Smith. The man exaped and a posse started out in search of him. Negro Murderer Electrocuted. Ossining, N. Y., June 8 .- After having

Ossining, N. Y., June 8.-After having been twice reprieved by the governor. Arthur Flannigan, a negro, was put to death today in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison. After the current had been turnel on stwice Flannigan was pro-nounced dead. Arthur Flannigan killed Keeper Hugh McGovern, in the prison at-tached to the West Flitty-fourth street police court. New York city. He and another negro named Frank Emerson, in escaping from the prison Oct. 22, 1960, killed McGovern with an iron bar which they had sawed from a window. Emerson was letting himself down from the win-dow by a rope when the rope broke and he fell to the ground and was killed. Flannigan had preceded Emerson and got isway but was recaptured several months afterward.

World's W. C. T. U. Program.

World's W. C. T. U. Program. Boston, June S.-The press committee of the national W. C. T. U. has received a copy of the program of the world's W. C. T. U. convention, which was opened at Geneva, Switzerland, today, and which will continue through Thursday. In the absence of Lady Henry Somerset of Eng-land, whose health will not permit her to attend the convention of which she is president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland. Me., vice president at large, will preside. The business sessions will be interspersed with public meetings, at which a number of speakers known whee-ly in connection with the temperance movement will appear.

# British Imports and Exports.

commissioner, which was set for to-morrow, will be abandoned. The grand jury will at once take up the case of James N. Typer, former \$7,475,500 in exports.

who would be competent to instruct in the simpler facts of science in their rela-tion to agriculture and the home. Such instruction would be useful in every call-ing from the farmer to the lawyer. I believe that if the attention of the young people could be occupied with sub-lects of living interest we would hear less complaint of the boys breaking away from school at the carliest possible age. It seems as if the managers of many high schools and academies take more pride in building up efficient college preparatory courses for the few than in meeting the needs of the many. The next step, then, which I would see taken in education is a fuller recognition in the schools of those branches of learning through which we come to a larger understanding of our-selves and of the world of matter and force. My second proposition is that our school

come to a larger understanding of our-selves and of the world of matter and force. My second proposition is that our school instruction should lend itself, so far as possible, to the upbuilding of right stan-dards of morals in our business and social life. What has been said to you concern-ing the better equipment of the farmer for his special work is in the direction of emailing him to be a larger and more efficient producer of the commodities which the world needs. But if we are to produce we must sell, and if we are to maintain ourselves in the great markets we must have the confidence of those who buy. How shall we secure and remin this confidence unless an intigerity of thought and purpose is manifested in all our com-mercial relations? It is for this reason, if for no higher one, that we need to care-fully consider whether in our educational efforts in the home and in the school we are doing all we can to implant in the minds of the young the correct principles of business and social ethics.

A novel engineering school is that of the Russian vessel Occan. This vessel is equipped with four types of water-tube bollers--the Belleville. Schulze, Yatrow, and Nichausse--and its sole design is for training engineers and firemen in the characteristics of these bollers A full class of 40 men is expected to receive all necessary instruction for naval purposes during a trip to Chinese waters.

LINE TRADE



MED BENCH

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.

Editorial Force. "The proprietor of the Pras does not care to sit down to breakfast, and in fact does not do so, without a good-kized dish of 'Force,' and regards it the best cereal food that has yet been put on the market. "J. W. MERCER, Publisher, Iowa State Pres, Iowa City, Iowa."

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